

## 8.8 Improper Integrals(反常积分)

**DEFINITION** Integrals with infinite limits of integration are **improper integrals of Type I**.

1. If  $f(x)$  is continuous on  $[a, \infty)$ , then

$$\int_a^{\infty} f(x) dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b f(x) dx.$$

2. If  $f(x)$  is continuous on  $(-\infty, b]$ , then

$$\int_{-\infty}^b f(x) dx = \lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} \int_a^b f(x) dx.$$

3. If  $f(x)$  is continuous on  $(-\infty, \infty)$ , then

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^c f(x) dx + \int_c^{\infty} f(x) dx,$$

where  $c$  is any real number.

In each case, if the limit is finite we say that the improper integral **converges** and that the limit is the **value** of the improper integral. If the limit fails to exist, the improper integral **diverges**.

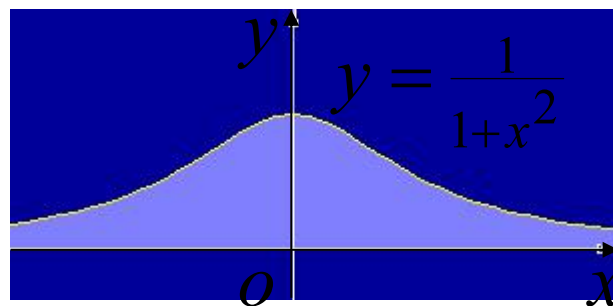
例1. 计算反常积分  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^2}$ .

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解: } \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx &= \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx + \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx \\ &= \lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} [\arctan x]_a^0 + \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} [\arctan x]_0^b \\ &= -(-\frac{\pi}{2}) + \frac{\pi}{2} = \pi\end{aligned}$$

思考:  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x dx}{1+x^2} \neq 0$  对吗?

$$\text{分析: } \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x dx}{1+x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty}$$

原积分发散!



例2. 证明第一类  $p$  积分  $\int_a^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^p} (a > 0) \begin{cases} \text{当 } p > 1 \text{ 时收敛;} \\ \text{当 } p \leq 1 \text{ 时发散.} \end{cases}$

证: 当  $p = 1$  时有

$$\int_a^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x} = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \ln |x| \right]_a^b = +\infty$$

当  $p \neq 1$  时有

$$\int_a^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^p} = \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \left[ \frac{x^{1-p}}{1-p} \right]_a^b = \begin{cases} +\infty, & p < 1 \\ \frac{a^{1-p}}{p-1}, & p > 1 \end{cases}$$

因此, 当  $p > 1$  时, 反常积分收敛, 其值为  $\frac{a^{1-p}}{p-1}$ ;

当  $p \leq 1$  时, 反常积分发散.

### DEFINITION    Type II Improper Integrals

Integrals of functions that become infinite at a point within the interval of integration are **improper integrals of Type II**.

1. If  $f(x)$  is continuous on  $(a, b]$  and is discontinuous at  $a$  then

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{c \rightarrow a^+} \int_c^b f(x) dx.$$

2. If  $f(x)$  is continuous on  $[a, b)$  and is discontinuous at  $b$ , then

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{c \rightarrow b^-} \int_a^c f(x) dx.$$

3. If  $f(x)$  is discontinuous at  $c$ , where  $a < c < b$ , and continuous on  $[a, c) \cup (c, b]$ , then

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^c f(x) dx + \int_c^b f(x) dx.$$

In each case, if the limit is finite we say the improper integral **converges** and that the limit is the **value** of the improper integral. If the limit does not exist, the integral **diverges**.

若  $f(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上除点  $c (a < c < b)$  外连续, 而在点  $c$  的邻域内无界, 则定义

$$\begin{aligned}\int_a^b f(x) dx &= \int_a^c f(x) dx + \int_c^b f(x) dx \\ &= \lim_{\varepsilon_1 \rightarrow 0^+} \int_a^{c-\varepsilon_1} f(x) dx + \lim_{\varepsilon_2 \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{c+\varepsilon_2}^b f(x) dx\end{aligned}$$

无界函数的积分又称作第二类反常积分, 无界点常称为瑕点(奇点).

注:  $\int_0^1 \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$  不是瑕积分

若  $a, b$  都为瑕点, 则

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{a+\varepsilon}^c f(x) dx + \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_c^{b-\varepsilon} f(x) dx$$

注意: 若瑕点  $c \in (a, b)$ , 则

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = F(b) - \underbrace{F(c^+) + F(c^-)}_{\text{可相消吗?}} - F(a)$$

**注: 不可以, 此时要把上式化为  $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^c f(x) dx + \int_c^b f(x) dx$ , 然后分别计算两个瑕积分.**

例 4 证明广义积分  $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^q} dx$  当  $q < 1$  时收敛, 当  $q \geq 1$  时发散.

证 (1)  $q = 1$ ,  $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^q} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x} dx = [\ln x]_0^1 = +\infty$ ,

$$(2) \quad q \neq 1, \quad \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^q} dx = \left[ \frac{x^{1-q}}{1-q} \right]_0^1 = \begin{cases} +\infty, & q > 1 \\ \frac{1}{1-q}, & q < 1 \end{cases}$$

因此当  $q < 1$  时广义积分收敛, 其值为  $\frac{1}{1-q}$ ;

当  $q \geq 1$  时广义积分发散.

例5. 计算反常积分  $\int_0^a \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} \quad (a > 0)$ .

**注意瑕积分  
必须首先判  
断出瑕点**

解: 显然瑕点为  $a$ , 所以

$$\text{原式} = \lim_{c \rightarrow a^-} \left[ \arcsin \frac{x}{a} \right]_0^c = \arcsin 1 = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

例6. 讨论反常积分  $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{dx}{x^2}$  的收敛性.

解:  $x = 0$  为瑕点,

$$\int_{-1}^1 \frac{dx}{x^2} = \int_{-1}^0 \frac{dx}{x^2} + \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{x^2} = \lim_{c \rightarrow 0^-} \left[ -\frac{1}{x} \right]_{-1}^c + \lim_{c \rightarrow 0^+} \left[ -\frac{1}{x} \right]_c^1 = \infty$$

所以反常积分  $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{dx}{x^2}$  发散.



例7. 证明反常积分  $\int_a^b \frac{dx}{(x-a)^q}$  当  $q < 1$  时收敛； $q \geq 1$

时发散.

证: 当  $q = 1$  时,  $\int_a^b \frac{dx}{x-a} = \lim_{c \rightarrow a^+} \left[ \ln|x-a| \right]_c^b = +\infty$

当  $q \neq 1$  时

$$\int_a^b \frac{dx}{(x-a)^q} = \lim_{c \rightarrow a^+} \left[ \frac{(x-a)^{1-q}}{1-q} \right]_c^b = \begin{cases} \frac{(b-a)^{1-q}}{1-q}, & q < 1 \\ +\infty, & q > 1 \end{cases}$$

所以当  $q < 1$  时, 该广义积分收敛, 其值为  $\frac{(b-a)^{1-q}}{1-q}$ ;

当  $q \geq 1$  时, 该广义积分发散.

# 敛散性判别

**THEOREM 2—Direct Comparison Test** Let  $f$  and  $g$  be continuous on  $[a, \infty)$  with  $0 \leq f(x) \leq g(x)$  for all  $x \geq a$ . Then

1.  $\int_a^\infty f(x) dx$  converges if  $\int_a^\infty g(x) dx$  converges.

2.  $\int_a^\infty g(x) dx$  diverges if  $\int_a^\infty f(x) dx$  diverges.

# 敛散性判别

## THEOREM 3—Limit Comparison Test

continuous on  $[a, \infty)$ , and if

If the positive functions  $f$  and  $g$  are con-

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = L, \quad 0 < L < \infty,$$

then

$$\int_a^\infty f(x) dx \quad \text{and} \quad \int_a^\infty g(x) dx$$

both converge or both diverge.

若  $L = 0$ ,  $\int_a^\infty g(x) dx$  收敛, 则  $\int_a^\infty f(x) dx$  收敛.

最常用  $g(x) = \frac{1}{x^p}$

例 判断  $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{e^x - x}} dx$  的敛散性.

解  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{e^x - x}}\right)}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{e^x}}} = 1$

$$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{e^x}} = \int_1^{\infty} e^{-\frac{x}{2}} dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} -2e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \Big|_1^b = \frac{2}{\sqrt{e}}$$

则由  $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{e^x}}$  收敛可知,  $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{e^x - x}} dx$  收敛

练习 1. 讨论  $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{e^x - 2^x} dx$  的敛散性.

提示: 求极限  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{e^x - 2^x}}{\frac{1}{e^x}}$

例讨论  $\int_{\pi}^{\infty} \frac{2+\cos x}{x} dx$  的敛散性.

解 由于  $0 < \frac{1}{x} \leq \frac{2+\cos x}{x}$  for  $x \geq \pi$

$$\int_{\pi}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x} = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} [\ln x]_{\pi}^b = \infty \quad \text{发散}$$

故  $\int_{\pi}^{\infty} \frac{2+\cos x}{x} dx$  发散

练习2 讨论  $\int_{\pi}^{\infty} \frac{1+\sin x}{x^2} dx$  的敛散性.

提示:  $0 \leq \frac{1+\sin x}{x^2} \leq \frac{2}{x^2}$  for  $x \geq \pi$

例8  $p$ 取何值时,下面的反常积分收敛?

$$(1) \int_1^2 \frac{dx}{x(\ln x)^p}$$

$$(2) \int_2^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x(\ln x)^p}$$

解 (1)  $x = 1$ 为瑕点, **注意瑕积分必须首先判断出瑕点**

令  $t = \ln x$ , 则  $x = e^t$ ,  $dx = e^t dt$

$$\int_1^2 \frac{dx}{x(\ln x)^p} = \int_0^{\ln 2} \frac{e^t dt}{e^t t^p} = \int_0^{\ln 2} \frac{1}{t^p} dt = \lim_{b \rightarrow 0^+} \int_b^{\ln 2} \frac{1}{t^p} dt$$

$$= \lim_{b \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{-p+1} t^{-p+1} \Big|_b^{\ln 2}$$

$$= \lim_{b \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{b^{1-p}}{p-1} + \frac{1}{1-p} (\ln 2)^{1-p}$$

则当  $p \geq 1$  时, 上述极限为无穷, 反常积分发散

当  $p < 1$  时, 上述极限为  $\frac{1}{1-p} (\ln 2)^{1-p}$ , 反常积分收敛.

$$(2) \int_2^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x(\ln x)^p}$$

令  $t = \ln x$ , 则  $x = e^t$ ,  $dx = e^t dt$

$$\int_2^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x(\ln x)^p} = \int_{\ln 2}^{\infty} \frac{e^t dt}{e^t t^p} = \int_{\ln 2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{t^p} dt = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\ln 2}^b \frac{1}{t^p} dt$$

$$= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{-p+1} t^{-p+1} \Big|_{\ln 2}^b$$

$$= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b^{1-p}}{1-p} - \frac{1}{1-p} (\ln 2)^{1-p}$$

则当  $p \leq 1$  时, 上述极限为无穷, 反常积分发散

当  $p > 1$  时, 上述极限为  $\frac{1}{p-1} (\ln 2)^{1-p}$ , 反常积分收敛.

定理 设函数  $f(x)$  在区间  $[a, +\infty)$  上连续,

如果  $\int_a^{+\infty} |f(x)| dx$  收敛, 则  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$  也收敛.

例9 讨论  $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin x}{1+x^2} dx$  的敛散性.

解 由于  $\left| \frac{\sin x}{1+x^2} \right| \leq \frac{1}{1+x^2}, x \in [0, \infty)$

$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \frac{\pi}{2}$ , 则  $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin x}{1+x^2} dx$  收敛.

例10 讨论反常积分  $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x^2} dx$  的收敛性



1.  $\int_0^3 \frac{1}{\sqrt{3-x}} dx$ , 判断收敛性, 说明理由。↵

2.  $\int_0^1 \frac{\sqrt{\sin x}}{x^2 + x} dx$ , 判断收敛性, 说明理由。↵

3.  $\int_2^\infty \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} + x^2} dx$ , 判断收敛性, 说明理由。↵

4.  $\int_2^\infty \frac{1}{x(\ln x)^2} dx$ , 判断收敛性, 说明理由。↵

5.  $\int_0^1 \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x(1-x)}} dx$ , 指出该积分的瑕点, 判断收敛性, 说明理由。↵

6. 若  $\int_2^{\infty} \frac{(\ln x)^2}{x^p} dx$  收敛, 则  $p$  的取值范围是\_\_\_\_\_。↵

7. 若  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^p(1+x^q)} dx$  收敛, 则  $p, q$  的取值范围是\_\_\_\_\_。↵

这里  $p, q$  均为正数

8. 若  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\tan^{-1} x}{x^p} dx$  收敛, 则  $p$  的取值范围是\_\_\_\_\_。↵

**2.** Let  $p$  be a real number. Investigate the convergence of improper integrals.

$$(a) \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{x(\ln x)^p}, \quad (b) \int_0^1 \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx, \quad (c) \int_0^\infty \frac{x^p}{1+x} dx.$$

**5.** Find

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin x \, dx.$$